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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern

Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women**

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 60/140, provides proposals for enhancing the methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women through the development of the multi-year programme of work for the period 2007-2009. The proposals are based on the work of the Commission since 1996, the outcome of the 10-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the 2005 World Summit as well as the experience of other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

* E/CN.6/2006/1.

** The submission of the present report was delayed owing to the need for consultation, including with the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 1987/24, the Economic and Social Council adopted the first long-term programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women and endorsed the priority themes for five sessions of the Commission. On the basis of the first review of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, the Council adopted in its resolution 1990/15 the priority themes of the Commission for the period 1993-1996. Following the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995,[1] and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/203, the Council adopted in its resolution 1996/6 a multi-year programme of work for the Commission covering the period 1997-2000 with a more focused and thematic approach, taking up a cluster of the critical areas of concern from the Beijing Platform for Action at each of its sessions.

2. At its forty-fourth session, the Commission proposed themes for 2001 to bridge the gap until the development of a new multi-year programme of work. At its forty-sixth session in 2001, the Commission developed a multi-year programme of work for the period 2002-2006. The work programme contained in Council resolution 2001/4 provided a framework to assess progress in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome of the special session of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[2] through action-oriented initiatives and outcomes.

3. The present report is prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/140, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission with recommendations for enhancing the Commission's work as well as proposals for future themes.

II. Background

4. The 10-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action was carried out during the forty-ninth session of the Commission in March 2005. The review indicated that while there were achievements in the 12 critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action in all regions, obstacles and challenges were also reported in every area. The review noted the large gap in implementation of existing policy recommendations that needed to be explicitly addressed. The Declaration adopted by the Commission welcomed the progress made thus far towards achieving gender equality, stressed that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and, in this regard, pledged to undertake further action to ensure their full and accelerated implementation (see Council decision 2005/232).

5. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3] the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that the full and effective implementation of the goals and objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly was an essential contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The World Summit identified actions that would be needed in order to eliminate pervasive gender discrimination, such as: (a) eliminating gender inequalities in primary and secondary education by the

earliest possible date and at all educational levels by 2015; (b) guaranteeing the free and equal rights of women to own and inherit property and ensuring secure tenure of property and housing by women; (c) ensuring equal access to reproductive health; (d) promoting women's equal access to labour markets, sustainable employment and adequate labour protection; (e) ensuring equal access of women to productive assets and resources, including land, credit and technology; (f) eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and the girl child, during and after armed conflicts in accordance with obligations of States under international humanitarian law and international human rights laws; and (g) promoting increased representation of women in Government decision-making bodies, including through ensuring their equal opportunity to participate fully in the political process.

6. The Heads of State and Government also recognized the importance of gender mainstreaming as a tool for achieving gender equality and undertook to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres. The review of the working methods of the Commission and development of the multi-year programme of work should emphasize the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming.

7. The Heads of State and Government called upon the Economic and Social Council to ensure follow-up of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, and to hold annual ministerial level substantive reviews to assess progress, drawing on its functional and regional commissions and other international institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates. In this context, the Commission should strengthen its focus on sharing of experience, good practice and lessons learned to enhance implementation at national level and to contribute to the work of the Council.

8. In its resolution 57/270 B, the General Assembly requested each functional commission to examine its working methods in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and report to the Council on the outcomes, no later than 2005. At its forty-eighth session, the Commission adopted decision 48/101 containing proposals aimed at improving its working methods through, inter alia, enhancing the use at its annual sessions of interactive events that would increase the emphasis of the Commission on implementation and exploring ways to make better use of its standing agenda item on emerging issues, trends and approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men. In its decision 49/101, the Commission agreed to continue discussing its working methods at its fiftieth session in 2006.

9. In its resolution 2005/48, the Council welcomed the progress made in the review of the working methods of several functional commissions, and invited those functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies that had not yet done so to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/270 B, in order better to pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council in 2006.

III. Preparation of the multi-year programme of work for the Commission from 2007

10. To facilitate the process of development of the multi-year programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women from 2007, the Division for the Advancement of Women organized an expert consultation with representatives of regional networks, from 31 October to 3 November 2005, in New York. The expert consultation aimed to identify priority issues in the follow-up to the 10-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In conjunction with this expert consultation, the Division also organized an interactive panel on the priority issues identified by the regional networks, with participation of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. Informal meetings were also held with the United Nations Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and with representatives of non-governmental organizations to further identify priority issues for the multi-year programme of work as part of the preparation of the present report.

11. The sources used to prepare the proposed multi-year programme of work include the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (E/CN.6/2005/2 and Corr.1) as well as the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission since 1996. The proposals for the multi-year programme take into account ongoing discussions on the working methods of the Commission.

12. In its resolution 2001/27, the Council encouraged the functional commissions to increase their coordination and collaboration at the planning and formulation stage of their work programmes and to take into consideration the work of other commissions in choosing annual themes for discussion. In preparing the proposed multi-year programme of work the current and planned work programmes and methods of work of other functional commissions of the Council were taken into account.

IV. Proposals for the multi-year programme of work for 2007-2009

13. In accordance with Commission decision 48/101 to enhance the use at its annual sessions of interactive events that would increase the emphasis on implementation, and building on the positive experience of use of interactive expert panels since 1996, in particular during the 10-year review and appraisal in 2005, the multi-year programme of work proposed has a strong focus on interactive expert panels and multi-stakeholder dialogues. To ensure the effective implementation of this approach, Member States should be encouraged to ensure participation of technical experts, including from ministries with expertise relevant to the substantive themes under consideration, on delegations to the Commission. The participation of statisticians to contribute to the discussion on improving monitoring and reporting on implementation is also desirable.

14. The main consideration in the selection of expert panellists and keynote speakers for the interactive activities during the Commission would be expertise in

the topic and the capacity to present relevant issues in a thought-provoking and innovative manner. The interactive panels and dialogues would ensure participation of leading experts on the substantive issues and a more dynamic and focused debate on key policy and implementation aspects, based on the exchange of ideas between different stakeholders.

15. To ensure an interactive and free-flowing discussion of experiences, lessons learned and good practices during the interactive events, experienced moderators with expertise on the themes covered should be used in the expert panels and dialogues. Moderators would be expected to make introductory remarks setting the framework for the discussion, to proactively guide the discussion and to provide a summary of key points at the end of the discussion.

16. In its resolution 2001/27 the Council encouraged its functional commissions, within existing resources, to share more systematically the outcome of their work, including through communications among chairpersons or through briefings by the Secretariat. In the context of its multi-year programme of work for the period 2002-2006, the Commission systematically transmitted its agreed conclusions to major United Nations conferences and summits such as the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,[4] the World Summit on Sustainable Development[5] and the Second World Assembly on Ageing.[6] The Commission would enhance this practice during the multi-year programme of work for the period 2007-2009.

17. To ensure attention to regional priorities and experiences, the Commission should invite regional commissions to consider holding regional meetings and activities, as necessary and appropriate, in a timely manner, to contribute to the work of the Commission for both policy development and review of implementation, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and, as appropriate, with other regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and bodies and the regional offices of funds and programmes.

A. Development of a fixed programme of substantive themes

18. It is proposed that the Commission continues its practice of developing a fixed multi-year programme of substantive themes. This would allow the Commission to carry out in-depth reviews of progress in implementation of the critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action and other issues identified in the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, as well as to provide substantive input to critical intergovernmental processes and their follow-up, such as major United Nations conferences and summits.

19. **One theme should be selected per year, with a sustained focus over two sessions.[7] In order to strengthen the connection between policy recommendations and implementation, the first session would be devoted to policy development and the second session (two years later) would focus on a review of the implementation of the agreed conclusions adopted after consideration of the theme in the first session. The cycle of policy development followed by a review after two years would allow the Commission to enhance its follow-up on the implementation of its agreed conclusions more systematically and effectively.**

20. **The proposed multi-year programme of work on substantive themes covers the period 2007-2009. In 2007 the Commission would undertake policy development on a substantive theme with the view to reviewing implementation after two years, in 2009. By 2009, the Commission would have gone through one full cycle of policy development followed by review of implementation after a two-year period. The adoption of a three-year cycle would allow the Commission to review the functioning of its two-year policy and review cycle in order to ensure that this approach enhances the effective functioning of the Commission and positive outcomes at the national level.**

1. Policy development session

21. The policy development session would be initiated by a high-level round table established pursuant to Commission decision 46/101 to facilitate an exchange between high-level representatives, including ministers of women's affairs, representatives of women's/gender equality commissions and heads of national machineries and other mechanisms for the advancement of women, on achievements, gaps and challenges in institutional development in relation to the substantive theme under consideration. The format of the high-level round table should be a free-flowing exchange of views with a focus on experiences, lessons learned and good practice. A discussion note containing a series of questions would guide the dialogue.

22. An interactive expert panel on key policy aspects of the substantive theme would further the discussion. Experts from Member States, the United Nations system and the expert group meeting organized on the theme prior to the Commission's session would introduce the discussion. All stakeholders, including Member States, entities of the United Nations system and representatives of non-governmental organizations, would participate in the discussion.

23. Taking into account the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming, an interactive dialogue on capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in relation to the substantive theme would be organized. The dialogue would involve an exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practice among technical experts, including from Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. Statisticians would also be invited to participate and provide inputs on increasing the effectiveness of monitoring and reporting on implementation of the theme under consideration.

24. The outcome of the debate on the substantive theme during the policy development session would take the form of agreed conclusions. These would be disseminated widely to relevant intergovernmental bodies and mechanisms and entities of the United Nations.

2. Review session

25. The review session on the substantive theme, held two years after the adoption of the agreed conclusions, would assess progress in the implementation of the recommendations in the agreed conclusions.

26. The review would be initiated with an interactive expert panel, comprising representatives of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental

organizations. The expert panel would focus on achievements as well as gaps and challenges in implementation.

27. A dialogue among Member States on ways to build on identified good practices and to address the gaps and challenges in implementation, including those identified in the interactive expert panel, would be initiated by keynote speakers. One keynote speaker would specifically address the statistical aspects of improving monitoring and reporting on implementation.

28. The outcome of the review session would be a chairperson's summary, highlighting the main conclusions and findings from the two interactive activities. These would be disseminated widely to relevant intergovernmental bodies, and other mechanisms and entities of the United Nations.

3. Proposal for substantive themes for the period 2007-2009

29. **Based on the outcome of the 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the 2005 World Summit and the work of the Commission since 1996, the following multi-year programme of substantive themes for the period 2007-2009 is proposed (see the annex to the present document for rationales for the proposed themes).**

2007 (review 2009)
Elimination of discrimination against the girl child

2008 (review 2010)
Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women

2009 (review 2011)
Sharing of responsibilities for home and family, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS

30. **Since the Commission would undertake the review of the agreed conclusions on the substantive themes covered in this multi-year programme of work first in 2009, it is proposed that during 2007 and 2008 the Commission follow-up on the implementation of agreed conclusions adopted during its 2002-2006 multi-year programme of work. During 2007, it is proposed that the Commission review agreed conclusions on women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peacebuilding,[8] adopted during its forty-eighth session. In 2008, the Commission would review the agreed conclusions on equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels, to be adopted during its fiftieth session.**

B. Emerging issues

31. In accordance with Council resolution 1996/6, the Commission should identify emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men that require urgent consideration and make substantive recommendations thereon. In its decision 48/101, the Commission agreed to explore ways to make better use of its standing agenda on emerging issues, trends and approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men.

32. **It is proposed that the Bureau of the Commission identify an emerging issue to be considered by the Commission prior to each session, taking into consideration critical developments at global and regional levels, as well as planned activities within the United Nations, for example in intergovernmental contexts, where increased attention to gender perspectives is required.**

33. The consideration of the emerging issue would take the form of an interactive expert panel, comprising representatives of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. It would focus on achievements, gaps and challenges through an exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices.

34. The outcome of the consideration of emerging issues would take the form of a chairperson's summary. The outcome would be broadly disseminated to relevant intergovernmental bodies and mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system.

Notes

[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-5 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[4] Agreed conclusions on participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 7* (E/2003/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

[5] Agreed conclusions on environmental management and the mitigation of natural disasters (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.B).

[6] Agreed conclusions on eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle, in a globalizing world (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.A).

[7] This builds on the experience of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which implemented a two-year cycle for its 2004 and 2005 sessions, and the plans of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Population and Development to introduce a two-year cycle from 2007.

[8] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 7* (E/2004/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV.

Annex

Proposal for substantive themes for the period 2007-2009

2007 (review 2009)
Elimination of discrimination against the girl child

1. The Beijing Platform for Action called for comprehensive policy, programmes and legislative measures to, inter alia, promote the rights of the girl child, eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls, eradicate violence against the girl child and eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training.[a] The outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[b] identified child labour, violence, lack of access to education, and sexual abuse as some of the obstacles that the girl child continued to face.

2. In its 1998 agreed conclusions,[c] the Commission on the Status of Women outlined actions and initiatives aimed at, inter alia, the promotion and protection of the human rights of the girl child; education and empowerment of the girl child; health needs of girls and the situation of girls in armed conflict and trafficking. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[d] the Heads of State and Government resolved to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and the girl child, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations of States under international humanitarian law and international human rights law. In its resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council highlighted the impact of conflict on girls, particularly in relation to sexual exploitation.

3. The 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[e] revealed that countries had taken initiatives to address the rights and special needs of the girl child through, inter alia, legislation and development of national actions plans to incorporate the rights and special needs of the girl child. However, obstacles and challenges still remain.

4. In its resolution 60/141, the General Assembly expressed deep concern about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of their rights, including in situations of poverty, war and armed conflict. All States were urged to take all necessary measures and to institute legal reforms to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action against violations of those rights and freedoms.

5. The interactive events during the Commission would focus the broad range of actions and initiatives needed to eliminate discrimination against the girl child. By focusing on this topic, the Commission would address the critical areas of concern on human rights of women, women and health, women and armed conflict, violence against women and education and training of women. Consideration of the theme would allow the Commission to contribute to the follow-up of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children in 2007 and to follow up on the in-depth study on violence against children to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

2008 (review 2010)
Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women

6. In its discussion of the resources required for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the Beijing Platform for Action emphasized that funding had to be identified and mobilized from all sources and across all sectors.[f] The Platform for Action also emphasized that full and effective implementation would require the integration of a gender perspective in budgetary decisions on policies and programmes, as well as the adequate financing of specific programmes for securing equality between women and men. At its twenty-third special session, the General Assembly noted that the realization and achievement of the goals of gender equality, development and peace need to be supported by the allocation of necessary human, financial and material resources for specific and targeted activities at the local, national, regional and international levels as well as by enhanced and increased international cooperation.[g] Governments were also called on to incorporate a gender perspective into the design, development, adoption and execution of all budgetary processes, as appropriate, in order to promote equitable, effective and appropriate resource allocation and establish adequate budgetary allocations to support gender equality and development programmes that enhance women's empowerment and develop the necessary analytical and methodological tools and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.[h] The 10-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action indicated the importance of resource allocations at different levels for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (E/CN.6/2005/2). The review also emphasized that data disaggregated by sex was critical to gender-sensitive budget allocation and planning and was important to the full implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

7. In its Monterrey Consensus,[i] the International Conference on Financing for Development highlighted the importance of a holistic approach to financing for development, including gender-sensitive development and encouraged the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into development policies at all levels and in all sectors. The Conference also stressed that it was critical to reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on gender budget policies. Countries increasingly use gender analysis of national budgets to ensure that the allocation of resources match policy commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

8. The interactive events during the Commission could review existing mechanisms for financing gender equality and the empowerment of women, including gender-sensitive budget processes, at the national, regional and global levels, identify good practices and recommend future action. In considering this topic, the Commission would follow up on the implementation of the critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action on women and the economy, women and poverty and institutional mechanisms for advancement of women, as well as the chapters on institutional and financial arrangements. The Commission would also have the opportunity to provide substantive input to the International Conference on Financing for Development to review implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in 2008 or 2009.

2009 (review 2011)
Sharing of responsibilities for home and family, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS

9. In the Beijing Platform for Action the issue of unequal division of labour and responsibilities were addressed within the context of the critical areas of concern on women and poverty, education and training, women and health, women and the economy and women in power and decision-making. The Platform notes that a more equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men not only provides a better quality of life for women and their daughters but also enhances their opportunities to shape and design public policy, practice and expenditure so that their interests may be recognized and addressed. At its twenty-third special session,[b] the General Assembly emphasized that the changing context of gender relations, as well as the discussion on gender equality, has led to an increased reassessment of gender roles. This had further encouraged discussion of the roles and responsibilities of women and men working together towards gender equality and the need for changing those stereotypical and traditional roles that limit women's full potential.

10. At the same session, the General Assembly noted that there was a need for balanced participation between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work. Failure to recognize and measure in quantitative terms unremunerated work of women, which was often not valued in national accounts, had meant that women's full contribution to social and economic development remained underestimated and undervalued. As long as there was insufficient sharing of tasks and responsibilities with men, the combination of remunerated work and caregiving would lead to the continued disproportionate burden for women in comparison to men. In its 2004 agreed conclusions,[j] the Commission recognized that joint partnership between women and girls and men and boys was essential to achieving gender equality and called for the creation and improvement of training and education programmes to enhance awareness and knowledge among men and women on their roles as parents, legal guardians and caregivers and the importance of sharing family responsibilities.

11. In this context, there is recognition that the responsibilities for care of people living with HIV/AIDS and for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS fall disproportionately on women. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) reports that millions of households are devastated by the epidemic, with the most significant impact on women and children.[k] Girls drop out of school to care for sick parents or for younger siblings. Older women often take on the burden of caring for ailing adult children and later, when they die, adopt the parental role for the orphaned children. They are often also responsible for producing an income or food crops. Older women caring for orphans and sick children may be isolated socially because of AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. Stigma also means that family support is not a certainty when women become HIV-positive; they may be rejected and have their property seized when their husband dies.[l]

12. The interactive events during the Commission would focus on actions required to ensure balanced participation of women and men in home and family responsibilities, including in relation to caring roles in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. By focusing on this theme, the Commission would address the critical areas of concern on the women and the economy, women and poverty, women in power and decision-making and women and health. Consideration of the theme would also provide an opportunity to address the situation of older women and

widows in the context of HIV/AIDS. It would allow the Commission to follow up on the implementation on its agreed conclusions on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality adopted at its forty-eighth session[m] and on women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome adopted at its forty-fifth session.[n] The Commission could also contribute to the follow-up of the Comprehensive Review of progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[o] from 31 May to 1 June 2006, and the high-level meeting on 2 June 2006, as well as the work of the UNAIDS Global Coalition on Women and AIDS.

Notes

[a] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[b] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[c] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (E/1998/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution IV, sect. IV.

[d] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[e] E/CN.6/2005/2, paras. 466 and 470.

[f] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[g] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex, para. 65.

[h] Ibid., para. 73 (b).

[i] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[j] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 7* (E/2004/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV.

[k] *UNAIDS: An Exceptional Response to AIDS*.

[l] UNAIDS 2004 Report on the global AIDS epidemic.

[m] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 7* (E/2004/27), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.

[n] Ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (E/2001/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV, sect. A.

[o] General Assembly resolution S-26/2.